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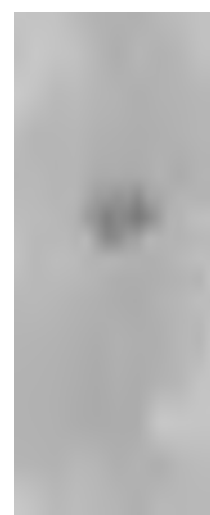




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AFFINITY
OF THE
LATIN TO THE GAELIC.







AFFINITY OF THE LATIN TO THE GAELIC.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
AFFINITY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

TO THE
GAELIC OR CELTIC OF SCOTLAND,

BY
T. STRATTON,
GRAD. UNIV. EDINB.



1840.

[T. Stratton]





AFFINITY OF THE LATIN TO THE GAELIC.

THE darkness of early history may in some cases be lessened by the light of etymological research. "The similitude and derivation of languages afford the most indubitable proof of the tradition of nations, and the genealogy of mankind. They often add physical certainty to historical evidence, and often supply the only evidence of ancient migrations and of the revolutions of ages, which left no written monuments behind them,"* and the assertions of those writers who disbelieve the Bible account of the creation of man, have been in part answered by a comparison of the different languages of the earth, in the learned work of Dr. Prichard.† In the following *memoire pour servir*, on the affinity of the Celtic and Latin, I confine my examination of the Celtic to one of its branches, namely—the Gaelic, or that spoken in 1839 in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland; the words introduced are in modern use with about six exceptions, and may be found in the Gaelic Dictionary by Dr. Macleod and Principal Dewar—(2nd edit. Edinb. 1833.)

It used formerly to be said that the Latin was merely a dialect of the Greek, but it is evident that a small part only of the language can be referred to a hellenic source.

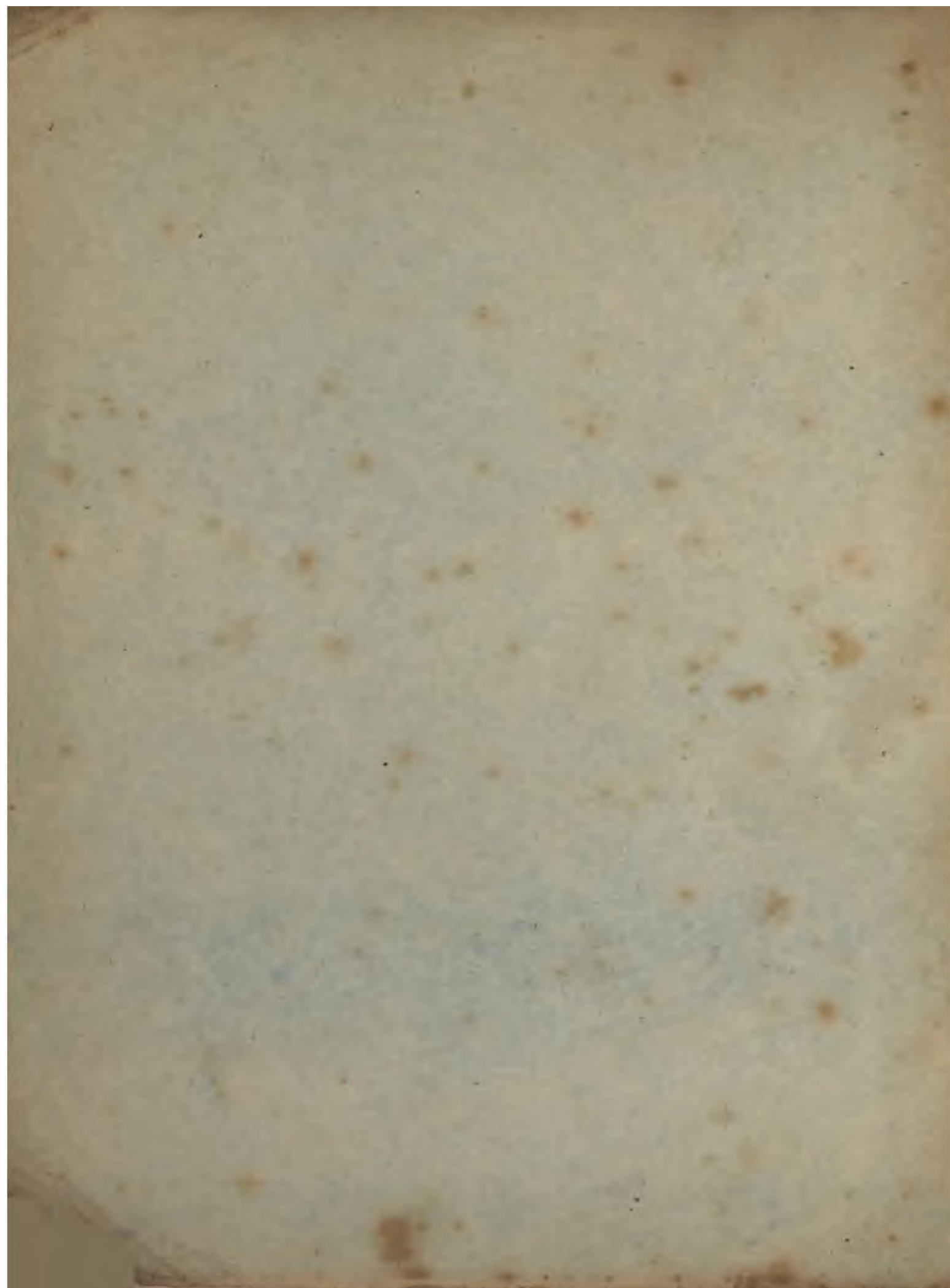
When we reflect that the Celts, the first inhabitants of Europe, partly retired before the races which followed them and partly intermingled with those races, we may a priori suppose that some part of the Celtic language was adopted by the foreign tribes which settled in the ancient possessions of the Celts; as in more modern times the Normans in South Britain adopted a great part of the language of the Saxons, who preceded them in the conquest of that part of the island; and as it seems probable that foreigners arriving in a country would adopt some of the names given to the hills and rivers by the original inhabitants, we may contrast this probability with the fact, that in the South of Scotland, the names of many of the hills, rivers and natural divisions of the country are Gaelic, having been retained by the Saxons who succeeded the Gæl in those parts.

In the following pages, it will be found, that the above two theories regarding common words and proper names are married to their corresponding facts; it will be seen that the Latin words signifying such objects as sea, earth, air, &c., and domestic animals, &c. have the same sound as their Gaelic equivalents; and that the names of many of the mountains and rivers of Italy have almost unobjectionable derivations provided for them from the Gaelic, while the Latin language or the Greek may be searched in vain for this purpose.

In this essay my objects are:—1st, To enquire if there be any affinity betwixt the Gaelic and Latin. 2nd, To examine the amount of the affinity and to consider which language is the more ancient, and the source of the other. 3rd, To apply the same to history.

* Dr. Sam. Johnson in a letter to Mr. Wm. Drummond—*Life by Boswell*, Vol. 2, p. 35.

† *Physical History of Man*—3rd edit. London, 1837.





Aruspex, *g* athar, sky; beachd, viewing.

If any one of the derivations given, prove a stumbling block to the reader's conviction, he is requested to remember the observation of that great humanist, Lord Monboddo:—"We ought not to reject derivations of words from roots in other languages, though the words do not agree in their consonants any more than in their vowels."*

Aspiro, aspiratus, *g* spreod, incite from a lost Gaelic root.

Assimilo, assimulo, *g* do, to; amhuil, like.

Astiuo, asto, *g* steidhich, establish.

Attenuo, *g* tana, thin.

Attribuo, *g* treubh, a tribe.

Avius, *g* a, priv.; ùidhe, a way.

Ac— } prefixes from ad, *g* do, to.

At— }

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, drops initial *s*, ex. grat. *avo* from *saobh*.

Ave, *g* saobh, well.

Audio, *g* eisd, hear.

Avello, *g* peall, skin.

Avoco, *g* a, priv.; focal, a word from a lost Gaelic root.

Avolo, *g* a; aile, air, wind.

Augo, *g* athar, air.

Aurum, *g* or, gold.

Axilla, *g* achlais, the axilla.

—as, a termination of abstract nouns, } *g*—as, a common termination of abstract nouns.

ex. grat. *caritas* (Gæl. *cairdeas*) }

Alimodi, *g* eile, another; *modh*, manner.

Allabens, *g* allabain, wandering.

An, if *g* an, if.

Ast, from *at*, *g* ach, but.

Albania, the kingdom of Scotland, also a country of Asia, in Gaelic, *Albain* from *g*

alp, high.

Aminius, a river of Arcadia, *g* amhuin, a river.

Albion, the island of Britain, *g* alp, high.

Amanus, a mountain in Syria, *g* monadh, a hill.

Alpes, *g* alp, high.

Armorica, *g* air, upon; *muir*, the sea.

Arabriga, a city of Spain, *Ara-briga*,† *g* burg, a town.

—at, ex. grat. *sanitat*, *sanitas*, a termination of } *g* achd, a common termination of

abstract nouns derived from adjectives, } abstract nouns.

—atio, a termination of nouns, ex. grat. *notatio* } in *g* adh, a common termination

a notatus past part. of noto, } ex. grat. :—

oibreachadh } a noun.

ag oibreachadh } pres. part.

iar oibreachadh } past part.

Aventia, *Avons*, names of rivers, *g* amhuin a river.

Antenna, *Antenna*, *g* amhuin.

Aes-is, *Ath-esis*, *Aes-arus*, *Api-usa*, *Ausar*, names of rivers in Italy, *g* uisge,‡ water

(hence many rivers in Britain are called *Esk*.)

Anio, a river flowing into the Tiber, *g* amhuin.

Alburnus, a mountain in Lucania, *g* alp, high; *bar*, an eminence.

—arius, a termination of adjectives, ex. } in *g* or, from *mhor*, great, a common

grat. *boarius*, } termination of adjectives

Ariminus, a river of Italy, *g* ard, a height; *amhuin*, river.

* *Origin and Progress of Language*, Vol. 1, p. 488, edit. Edinb. 1773.

† From Dr. Alexander Murray, *European Languages*, Vol. 1, p. 157.

‡ From Williams in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Ed.* Vol. XIII. p. 494, 1837.

AFFINITY OF THE LATIN TO THE GAELIC.

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, sometimes changes *b* to *c* as percello, per-cello, from *g* buaill.

In the corrupt modern method Latin *c* is pronounced soft before the small vowels, in the Gaelic as with the ancient Romans, it is always hard.

Caballus, *g* capull, a horse.
 Calx, calcarius, calculator, calculus, *g* cailc.
 Calendæ, from calo (obsolete) call, *g* caill, (obsolete) call.
 Calendæ, from the Greek, *g* glaoth, shout.
 Calleo, callidus, *g* caill, wisdom.
 Camolus, *g* camh-al, a crooked horse.*
 Campester, campus, *g* cainp, a camp.

To facilitate reference to any particular word, I follow in general, the alphabetical order which accounts for the etymological order being at times violated, as in campester and campus.

Camurus, *g* cam, crooked.
 Candela, cando, candor, } *g* cana, white.
 Candidatus, caneo, }
 Candefacio, *g* cana; achd, do.
 Cannabis, *g* cainb, canvass.
 Canis, *g* cu; conn; caol, little.
 Canor, cantator, canto, cantus, *g* cainnt, speech.
 Canus, *g* cana, white.
 Caper, caperatus, capero, *g* gabhar, a goat.
 Capesso, capio, *g* gabh, take.
 Capra, caprea, *g* gabhar, a goat.
 Capreolus, *g* gabhar; caol.
 Capricornus, *g* gabhar, corn, horn.
 Captatio, captio, captivus, capto, } *g* gabh, take;
 Captura, captus, } *g* gabhta, taken.
 Carcer, *g* carcair, a prison.
 Caritas, *g* car, a friend; cairdeas, friendship.
 Carpentum, *g* carbad, a chariot.
 Carpo, carpor, carptus, carpus, *g* crubadh, bending (as of the fingers.)
 Carptim, *g* crubadh; modh, manner.
 Carrum, carrus, *g* car, a chariot.
 Carus, *g* car, dear.
 Caseus, caseale, *g* caise, cheese.
 Cateia, *g* gath, a javelin.
 Catellus, *g* cu; caol, little.
 Cateria, *g* ceathearne, a multitude, band, &c.; this is the word cateran or freebooter; hence the name of Loch Katrine, (Sir W. Scott.)
 Causa, causor, *g* cuis, a cause.
 Causula, *g* cuis; caol.
 Causidicus, *g* cuis; deachd, dictate.
 Cathedra, through the Greek, *g* cathair, a seat.
 Celans, celator, celo, *g* cleidh, conceal.
 Centum, centurio, *g* ceud, a hundred.
 Centumviri, *g* coud; fir, man.
 Celebor, *g* clia, praise; beir, bear.
 Cera, ceratus, cereus, *g* ceir, wax.
 Cerastes, ceratilis, *g* corn, a horn.
 Cerasus, a Cerasunte urbe, *g* corn, a horn.
 Cerdo, *g* ceard, a small trader; in Scottish, caird.
 Charitas, charus, *g* car, a friend.
 Chirographium, *g* coir (obsolete), the hand; grabh, write.

* From the Diction. Scoto-Celtic, 4to. Edinb. 1828.

Certus, certo, certamen, cerno, } *g ceart, right.*

Cernuo, cernuus,

Chorda, g cord, a cord.

Chorus, g cor, music.

Cingulum, cingo, cinctura, g ceallgal, a girdle.

Circum—many of the words with which *circum* is compounded are derived from the Gaelic.

Cithara, citharizo, g ceathar, a harp.

Cista, cisterna, g cist, a chest.

Cistula, single diminutive, g cist; caol.

Cistellula, double diminutive, g cist; caol; caol.

Cistifer, cistophorus, g cist; beir, carry.

Clades, g claidh, misfortune.

Clam, a celo, g cleidh, conceal; modh, manner.

Clamator, clamito, clamor, g glaoibh, call.

Clathrus, clathro, g cleath.

Claudo, claudor, claudico, clavis, claudianus, } *g cleidh, conceal.*

Clausus, clausum, clausula,

Clepo, g cluip, steal.

Clens, clienta, g cliamhuin, a client, pronounced cluin.

Clinamen, clinicus, clino, g claoen, incline.

Cludo, cludor, g cleidh, conceal.

Cleo, g cliu, fame.

Co—, col—, com—, con—, cor—, in g co—, and comb—, are in common use as prefixes, signifying together.

Cognomen, g co; ainm, name.

Collando, g co; luaidh, mention, praise.

Coeo, g co; uidhe, a way.

Cogo, cogito, cogitans, g co achd.

Collare, collum, g caol, narrow.

Colluceo, g co; leus, light.

Collatio, collatus, g co; lamh, hand.

Colluco, cut down a grove, a lucus qu. a } g leus, light.

(non) *lucendo ex luceo.*

Columba, g columan, a dove.

Colum, g caol, narrow.

Columnen, columnis, columnarii, columella, g caol, narrow.

Comedo, comesus, g co; ith, eat.

Comes, comitatus, comitia, comitor, g co; uidhe, a way.

Comis, comitas, g caomb, mild.

Comminuo, g co; mean, small.

Commeo, i. e. con-meo, i. e. eo, g uidhe.

Commercium, g co; margadh, dealing.

Commiles, g co; mileadh, a soldier.

Commisceo, g co; measg, mix.

Commodus, commodo, g co; modh, manner.

Commorior, deponent, g co; mort, active, kill.

Communis communitas, communico, communicatio, g co; meafin, wealth.

Compello, g co buaill, drive.

Compesco, ex con et pasco, g co; bo, a cow.

Compilo, compilatio, g co; peall.

Concelebro, g co; clia, praise; beir, carry.

Concaco, g co; caaa.

Concalleo, g ciall, wisdom.

Concenturio, g co; ceud, a hundred.

Concentus, concentio, g co; cainnt, speech.

Conceptio, conceptus (pronounced concaptus), g co; gabhta, taken.

Con—, under their simple forms, the following compounds will be found derived entirely from Gaelic roots:—concerpo, concerto, concino, concipio, conclamo, concludo, conclusio, concordio, concorporo, concreasco, concumbo. concuro, condico, condoleo, confectio, confero, conficio, confictus, confingo, congener, congregatio, conquestus, conscribo, consenesco, conscriptio, consessor, consideo, consido, consilio, consisto, conspectus, conspicuus, conspiratio, conspiro, constans, constituo, consto, contego, contendo, contentio, contestor, continentia, contineo, continuus, contribuo, contumulo, convalesco, convolo, corripio, corrunda, corrumpo, corruptus.

Cornu, *g* corn, a horn.

Cor, cordatus, *g* cridhe, a heart, pronounced cri.

Corona, *g* coron, a crown.

Corporeus, corpus, *g* corp, a body.

Cortex, *g* cairt, back.

Crassus, *g* cras, sensuality.

Creator, creo, cresco, *g* earth.

Creditor, credo, credulus, *g* creid, believe.

Crypta, *g* crubadh, bending.

Cubans, cubiculum, cubo, cubile, *g* cub, bend.

Cuneo, cuneus, *g* goinne, a wedge.

Cuniculus, *g* goinne; caol.

Cura, curiosus, *g* curam, care.

Curtus, curto, *g* goirid, short.

Curus, *g* car, a chariot.

Curriculum, *g* car; caol.

Curvus, curvo, *g* car, a turn.

Cyathus, *g* cuach, a cup or quaich.

Cynicus, *g* cu, conn, a dog.

Cynodonta, through the Greek, *g* cu, ~~can~~; deud, a tooth.

Cothurnus, *g* cus, a buskin.

Culex, *g* culag, a small fly.

—culum, a termination of diminutives } *g* caol, small.
ex. grat. curriculum,

—culum, a termination of adverbs signifying manner, ex. grat. } *g* cleidh, conceal;
clanculum, clam, from celo; celo from *g* cleidh; —am } modh, manner; caol,
from *g* modh; —ul from *g* caol; —um from *g* modh, } little; modh, manner

Catti, *g* gath, a dart; cath, battle.

Cebenna, a mountain of Gaul, *g* beann, a hill.

Carnicae Alpes, *g* cairn, a heap of stones; alp, high.

Cylbiani, mountains of Phrygia, *g* beann, a hill.

Caledonia, in 1839, Gaeltachd is in common use and is applied to the Highlands of

Scotland; Caledonia is from Gæl-dun, the Gæl of the hills.—*Macpherson*.

Celtæ, in *g* coillteach, may be derived from coillte, woods, coille, a wood.

Claudia, Constantia, } *g* cleidh; co; stat; baile.
Constantinopolis,

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, sometimes changes *g* to *c* as
caper from *g* gabhar.

De, of, *g* de, of.

De—negative prefix ex. grat. dearmatus, *g* dith, di, want of.

De—intensive prefix, ex. grat. debello, *g* dith, utterly.

Dator, dato, *g* do, do.

Decem, decimo, decuma, denarius, *g* deich, ten.

Decemviri, *g* deich; fir, men.

Dedico, *g* Dia, God; do, to.

Dedoleo, givo over grieving, *g* dith, want; duilich, difficult.

Dedoleo. grieve much, *g* dian and teth, intens.; duilich, difficult.

Dilado, praise highly, *g dian*, warm; *luaidh*, praise.
 Dexter, dexteritas, *g deas*, right.
 Denique, ex de, novo et que, *g de*, of; *nuadh*, new.
 Denuo, *g de*; *nuadh*.
 Deus, *g deud*, a tooth.
 Desum, *g di*, want; *is mi*, I am.
 Deus, dicatus, dico, *g Dia*, God.

Dearmatus and the following compounds are derived entirely from Gaelic roots:—
 debello, decanto, decerus, decerpo, decipio, declamo, declino, decollo, decortico, decretum, decumbo, defectus, defero, deficio, degenero, dego, delator, demens, demergo, deminus, demiror, demolior, demorior, denomino, depasco, depello, depilatus, deporto, depravo, depulso, derepo, deripio, derumpo, describo, desideo, desidia, desido, desilio, despicio, destillo, destituo, desultorius, detego, detineo, devius, devolo, diminuo, direpo, dirigo, diripio, dirumpo, deceptio, decreresco, deerro, devoto, devotio.

Dies, dium, diurnus, *g dia*, a day.
 Divinatio, divinus, *g Dia*.
 Dico, dicax, dictata, *g deachd*, dictate.
 Dictator, dictio, dictum, *g deachd*.
 Do, dono, *g do*, to.
 Doleo, dolor, *g duilich*, difficult.
 Dubius, *g da*, two; *uidhe*, a way.
 Duo, *g da*, two.
 Dis,—many of the compounds of dis are of Gaelic origin.
 Dum, *g an t'am*, the time.
 Durabilis, duro, *g doirbh*, hard.
 Duumvir, *g da*; *fir*, men.
 Decapolis, *g deich*, ten; *baile*, a town.
 Divona, name of a river, *g amhuin*, a river.*
 Druentia, a river of Gaul, hodie Durance, *g doir*, water.
 Druneta, a river of Gaul, hodie Drome, *g doir* (obsolete) water.
 Drinus, a river falling into the Danube, *g doir*.
 Durius, a river of Spain, hodie Douro, *g doir*.
 Druidae, in Gaelic Druidheach from darach and doir, the oak.
 Dryades, through the Greek, *g darach*, doir, the oak.
 Dunax, a mountain of Thrace, *g dun*, a hill.
 —dunum, a common termination of the names of towns and places, as Padinum, Posidonium, Noviodunum, etc. } *g dun*, a hill and applied to towns as Dunkeld, Dunfermline, etc.
 E— an intensive prefix ex. grat. edurus, } *g ath*, a common very hard, } intensive prefix.
 E— from ex, a prefix signifying out, } *g as*, out of.
 exemp. qr. edens, }
 Ex, *g as*, out of.
 Edo, *g ith*, eat.
 Eheu, *g och*, alas.

Eblandior and the following compounds are of Gaelic origin:—ebullo, ebullo, edico, edictum, editor, edo, effector, offero, efficax, efficio, effigies, effingo, emergo, emercor, emiror, emolior, emorior, engonatus, enumero, cremigo, erepo, erigo, eripio, erro, evado, evoco, evolo, exacerbo, evanesco, exactor, exanimo, exardeo, exaro, excandesco, excanto, excepto, exeruo, excerpto, excipio, exclamo, excludo, excors, excresco, excubo, excuso, exedo, exeo, exerro, exhalo, exigo, exilio, exitium, exorabilis, exoro, expecto, expello, expilo, expiro, exporto, expulso, exporrigo, expolio, extendo, extenuo, extillo, extorris, extumeo, exugo, exulto, exuro, egregius, eluceo.

* Dr. Alexander Murray—loc. cit.

* From the *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*, 4to. Edinb. 1898.
† See the excellent *Gaelic Pronouncing Dictionary* by Macalpine, 1835.

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Grampii montes, mountains of Scotland, hodie the Grampians.	{	¹ <i>g</i> garbh, rough; beann, a hill; monadh, a mountain.
		² Grampii montes,
		³ Gra, from garbh,
		⁴ m, euphoniæ gratia before p,
		⁵ pii, from beann, a hill,
		⁶ mon, from monadh,
		⁷ t. euphoniæ gratia after n,
		⁸ ez, a plural termination not derived from the Gælic.

Gratiæ, *g* gradh, love, affection.

Gebenna, a mountain of Gaul, *g* beann, a hill.

Gryneus, a name of Apollo, hence the } *g* grian, the sun,
name of the town of Grynaeum. } (Highl. Soc's Dict'y.)

Glaucus, *g* glas, grey.

Gratianopolis, *g* gradh; baile.

Hora, *g* uair, time, an hour: no Gælic word begins with *h*.

Humilis, *g* umhail, humble.

Heri, *g* iar, after; di, day.

Honor, honestus, *g* onair, honor.

Hydrophoria, *g* doir (obsolete) water; beir, carry.

Hydrus, hydra, hydria, *g* doir.

Hesperus, Hesperia, Hesperides, *g* seasgar, evening.

Halesus, a river of Asia Minor, Hal-esus, *g* uisge, water.

Heraei, mountains in Sicily, *g* ard, high.

Halys, a river of Asia Minor, *g* sal, salt.

Haemonia, the mountainous country afterwards called Thessaly, *g* monadh, a hill.

I (abeu), *g* uidhe, a way.

In—prefix, ex. gr. incipio, *g* ann, in.

Ig,—il—, im—, in—, ir, negative prefix, *g* and, a common negative prefix.

—im, a termination of adverbs signifying manner ex. gr. carptim, *g* modh, a manner.

Inter, *g* eadar, between.

Immergo and the following compounds will be found under their simple forms derived from Gælic words:—imminuo, imminisco, immortalis, immoderatus, immodestus, impactus, impasco, impello, importo, impulsor, inagitatus, inarmis, inardeo, inaro, inartificialis, inauuro, incandesco, incanesco, incanto, incelebris, incendiarius, incentivus, incero, incingo, incino, incipio, inclamo, inclino, includo, incolumis, incommodo, incontinens, inconstans, incorporeus, incorruptus, increbo, incredibilis, incubo, incumbo, incuria, incurvo, indico, induro, ineo, inequito, inermis, inerro, infero, infudio, ingenero, ingigno, inglorius, ingratus, inhonestus. initium, innovo, innumerus, insatiabilis, inscribo, insedatus, insenesco, insideo, insimulo, insinuo, insisto, inspicio, inspiro, instigo, instillo, instituo, insulsus, insulto, insuper, insyncerus, intercipio, intercino, intercludo, interdico, interfudio, interfor, interlatæo, interluco, intermedius, interlunium, intermisceo, intermorior, internidifico, internus, interpello, interrex, imbellis, interrumpo, interscribo, intestatus, invado, invius, invoco, inurgeo, inuro, irrepo, irrumpo.

Ingenium, *g* eanchain, brain.

Inclutus, *g* ann, in; cliu, fame.

Ignominia, *g* ana, not; ainm, name.

Ilunio, *g* ana, not; luan, moon.

Illoceo, *g* ana; leus, light.

Insula, an island, perhaps anciently a small island, *g* innis, island; caol, small. Insh, Scottish.

- Interim, *g eadar*, between; am, time.
 Intectus, covered, *g ann*; tigh, roof.
 Intectus, bare, *g ana*, not; tigh, roof.
 Iter (ab eo), itio, itus, *g uidhe*, a way.
 Inedia, *g ann*, in; di, dith, want.
 Is, name of a river, *g uisge*, water.
 Italia, so called from abounding in cattle, (see Aul. }
 Gell. lib. xi. cap. 1.) quoted by Jaekel, op. } *g eudail*, cattle.
 cid) Italicus,
 Interamna, *g eadar*, between; amhuin, a river.
 Illa—a termination of diminutives, ex. gr. *mammilla*, *g caol*.
 —iculus, a termination of double diminutives, ex. gr. *fasciculus* from *fascis*, *g bheag*
 and *chaol*, from *ag* and *ul*.
 Iacchus, a surname of Bacchus from the Greek to shout, *g eigh*, a shout.
 Infra, *g ana*, not; bar, top.
 Lacus, lacuna, lacuna, *g loch*, a lake.
 Lamina, *g lann*, a sword.
 Late, latitudo, latus, *g breadth*.
 Lateo, latesco, *g luidh*, lie.
 Laus, laudo, *g luaidh*, mention, praise.
 Lima, limo, *g liomh*, a file.
 Littera, *g liter*, a letter.
 Lucifer, *g leus*, light; beir, carry.
 Leo, gen. leon-is, which is the more ancient form, *g leomhas*, a lion.
 Lingua, anciently *dingua*, *ligurio*, *lingo*, *g teanga*, a tongue.
 Luceo, lucidus, lucubratus, lucus, lux, *g leus*, light.
 Lucus, a grove, a non *lucendo*, *luceo*, *g leus*.
 —lentus, a termination of adjectives, ex. gr. *luculentus*, *opolentus*, *g lan*, full.
 Latium, from lateo, *g luidh*, lie.
 Latinus, Latini, Latini, Latialis, from Latium, *g luidh*.
 Libanus, a mountain of Syria, Li-banus, *g beann*, a hill.
 Lepinus, a hill of Italy, *g beann*.
 Mamma, *g mam*, a round hill.
 Mammilla, *g mam*; *caol*, small.
 Maledictum, *g mallachd*, a curse, perhaps this word has been borrowed by the Gaelic
 from the Latin.
 Mare, margo, maritimus, marinus, *g muir* the sea, from *mu*, around, and *tir*, land.
 Mater, maternus, matrona, *g mathair*, a mother.
 Me (me), *g mi*, (I).
 Medius, medulla, *g meadhon*, middle.
 Mel, *g mil*, honey.
 Mellifer, *g mil*, honey; beir, bear.
 Mellifico, *g mil*; *achd*.
 Mens, *g mein*, the mind.
 Mensis, menstruus, *g mios*, a month.
 Meo, (ab eo), *g uidhe*, a way.
 Merces, mercor, mercenarius, *g margadh*, trading.
 Mergo, a mare, }
 Mergus, mersor, } *g muir*, the sea.
 Meridies, *g meadhon*, middle; di, day.
 Meus, mi, mihi, *g mi*, I.
 Miles, *g mileadh*, a soldier.
 Mille, *g mile*, a thousand.
 Minus, minor, minutus, minuo, minimus, *g mean*, small.
 Misceo, miscellanea, *g measg*, mix.
 Mirus, mirabilis, *g meur*, finger.
 Mitis, mitigatio, mitesco, *g maoth*, soft.

Modus, *modus*, *modestus*, *moderor*, *g modh*, manner.
Mola, *g meil*, grind.
Moles, *molestia*, *molior*, *g maol*, a round object.
Moneo, (*mens*), *monitor*, *g mein*, mind.
Mons, *montanus*, *g monadh*, a hill.
Mos, *moralis*, *g modh*, manner.
Mordes, *g mir*, a bit; *deud*, a tooth.
Mors,
Mortalis, } *g mort*, kill.
Mullus, *g mullach*, a mullet.
Mutuo, *g maoth*, soft.
Mediterraneum, *g meadhon*, middle; *tir*, land.
Mœnalus, a hill of Arcadia, *g monadh*, a hill.
Morini, a people of Gaul, on the sea shore, *g muir*, the sea.
Myra, a town of Lycia, near the sea, *g muir*, the sea.
Medobriga, *Mirobriga*, cities of Spain, *g burg*, a town*; *muir*, the sea.

The Latin, in adopting a Gaelic word, sometimes drops initial *s*, as *nix* from *sneachd*.

Nae, really, *g ana*, very.
Ne, not, *g neo*, not.
Ne, whither, *g an*, if.
Neu, *g neo*, not.
Ni, *g an*, if.
Natrix, *g nathair*, a serpent.
Nebula, *nebulo*, *g neul*, a cloud.
Nidus, *g nead*, a nest.
Nitidus, *g nighte*, washed.
Nix, *g sneachd*, snow.
Nolo, *i. e. non volo*, *g neo*, not; *aill*, will.
Nomen, *g ainm*, a name.
Nomenclatura, *g ainm*; *caill* (obsolete) *call*; *g laodh*, call.
Nox, *nocturnus*, *g nochd*, night.
Non, *g neo*, not.
Nonus, *novem*, *g naoi*, nine.
Numerus, *g aireamh*, a number.
Nuncupo, *g ainm*; *gabh*, take.
Nux, *g cno*, a nut.
Natiso, name of a river, *Nat-iso*, *g uisge*, water.
Neopolis, through the Greek, *g nuadh*, new; *baile*, a town.
Noviodunum, a town of the *Ædui* in Gaul, *g nua*, new; *dun*, a hill, and applied to towns as *Dunedin*, the Gaelic name of Edinburgh.
Novioburgum, *g nua*; *burg*, a town.
Octo, *g ochd*, eight.
Ora, *g oir*, a margin.
Oleum, *g uilleadh*, oil.
Olor, *g eala*.
Opus, *gen. operis-is*, *g obair*, work.
Ob—, many of its compounds are from the Gaelic.
Oratio, *oro*, *orator*, *oraculum*, }
Os, *gen. oris*, } *g radh*, speech.
Oratiuncula, *g radh*, mean, little; *caol*, little.
Oriens, *g ear*, the east.
Ovum, *g ubh*, an egg.
Os—, prefix as in *ostendo*, *g os ceann*, above, over head; *ceann*, head.

* From Prof. Alex. Murray, *op. cit.*

Ovo, ovatio, *g* buadh, victory.
 Orgia, *g* fearg, excitement.
 Ostendo, ex teneo, *g* os; teann, tense.
 —or, a termination of nouns, ex. grat. } *g* —ar, a common termination of nouns
 orator, } from fear, a man.*
 Octavia, *g* ochd, eight.
 Oceanus, *g* aigeann, the deep.
 Osa, name of a river, *g* uisge, water.
 Oarus, a river of Sarmatia, perhaps from *g* doir, water.
 Olbius, a river of Arcadia, *g* alp, high

The Latin sometimes prefixes *p* to words taken from the Gælic, as *pater* from *athair*, *plenus* from *lan*, *privo* from *reub*, *pro* from *roi*, *per* from *ro*, *piscis* from *iasg*; changes *b* to *p*, as *porto* from *beir*.

Palla, *g* peall, a skin.
 Fabulum, a pasco, pavi, *g* bo, a cow.
 Pars, *g* pairt, a part.
 Particula, *g* pairt; caol, little.
 Parcus, parento, pario, parturio, partus, *g* beir, carry.
 Per—, pel—, a prefix, through, thoroughly, *g* troi, through.
 Per—, a prefix, thoroughly, *g* ro, very.
 Peracer, and the following compounds will be found under their simple forms, derived from the Gaelic:—perago, peragro, perarduus, peraro, percarus, percelebro, percipio, percolo, perduro, perdoles, pererro, perficio, perfrigeo, perluceo, permisceo, pernox, pernumero, peroratio, perpello, participio, persalsus, perumpo, perpepo, persedeo, perscribo, persido, persisto, perspicuus, persto, persulto, pertego, pertendo, pertenuis, pertinacia. pervius, pervolgo, pervolo, peruro, pervulgo, and many other words beginning with per.

Pasco, from bos; pastor. *g* bo, a cow.
 Pello, *g* buaill, strike, drive.
 Pellis, pellio, *g* peall, skin.
 Pilum, pilanus, pila, pilatus, *g* buaill, strike.
 Pila, a ball, *g* ball, a round object.
 Pila, pileus, pilosus, *g* peall, skin.
 Pingo, a fingo, ex facio, *g* achd.
 Piscis, *g* iasg, a fish.
 Plaga, *g* plaigh, a plague.
 Plenus, plenitudo, *g* lan, full.
 Poena, poenalis, poenitentia, *g* pian, pain.
 Politicus, through the Greek, *g* baile, a town.
 Porto, *g* beir, carry.
 Portus, *g* port, a harbour.
 Præ, *g* roi, before.
 Præ—, prefix, *g* roi, a common prefix.
 Præ—, intensive prefix. ex: gr. præcarus, *g* ro, very.
 Peregre, quasi per agros, *g* troi, through; ar, plough.
 Pridie, *g* roi, before; di, day.
 Primus, *g* priomh, first.
 Primigenius, *g* priomh, first; gin, beget.
 Pro, before, *g* roi, before:
 Præus, *g* ro, very; baath, bad.

* From Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, 2d edit. Edinb. 1812.

Præcino, and the following are from the Gaelic:—*præcipio*, *præcludo*, *præconceptus*, *prædivino*, *prædico*, *præeo*, *præfatio*, *præferor*, *prægnor*, *præluceo*, *præmoneo*, *præripio*, *præscribo*, *præsideo*, *præsilio*, *præsto*, *præsulto*, *prætendo*, *prætenuis*, *prærideo*, *proclamo*, *proclino*, *procreo*, *procubo*, *procuro*, *prodeo*, *prodigo*, *prodo*, *profero*, *proficio*, *progenevo*, *progenero*, *promiscuus*, *promulgo*, *propello*, *propedim*, *propemodum*, *propulso*, *proripio*, *proscribo*, *prosilio*, *prospectus*, *prostato*, *protego*, *proverbium*, *provideo*, *provivo*, *provulgo*, &c.

Proh! *g ro*, very.

Puer, *g bar* (obsolete) a son.

Prope (ex pro vel præ, Scal.) *g rui*, before.

Procul, *g ro*, very; *cul*, behind.

Pudeo, *g baath*, vile.

Puellæ, *g bar*, son; *caol*, little.

Pulso, *puko*, *g buaill*, strike.

Punio, *g pian*, punishment.

Prora, *proreus*, through the Greek, *g roi*, before; *ruith*, run.

Padusa, name of a river, *Pad-usa*, *g uisge*, water.—*Williams*.

Periodus, *periodicus*, *g roi*, before; *uidhe*, way.

Privo, *privatus*, *privus*, *privatio*, *g reub*, tear, deprive.

Pes, from the Greek, in many instances the Greek in adopting a Celtic word, changes *c* to *p*, *g cos*, foot.

Pangæus, a mountain of Thrace, *Pan-gæus*, *g beann*, a hill.

Pantelicus, a hill of Attica, *Pan-telicus*, *g beann*.

Perranthis, a hill of Epirus, *Per-ranthis*, *g bar*, an eminence.

Pieris, a mountain of Macedonia, *Pie-ris*, *g bar*.

Pierus, a mountain of Thessaly, *Pierus*, *g bar*.

Pindarus, a mountain of Troas, *Pin-darus*, *g beann*.

Pindus, a hill of Thessaly and Epirus, *g beann*.

Pyrgi, a town of Etruria, *g burg*, a town.

Pyrgis, fortified place of Elis, *Pyry-is*, *g burg*, a hill, town.

Perga, a town of Pamphylia, *g burg*, a town.

Pergamus, a city of Mysia, *g burg*.

Pyrenæi montes, *g bar*, an eminence; *monadh*, a hill.

Pergama, the citadel of Troy and thence applied to Troy itself, *g burg*.

Qua, *g c'e*, who.

Quadro, *quator*, *g ceathar*, four.

Quæstio, *g ceist*, a question.

Qui, *quiane*, *g c'e*, who.

Quid, *quidni*, *g ciad*, what.

Quies, gen. *quiet-is*, *quiesco*, *g cuid*, rest.

Quinque, *g cuig*, five.

Quomodo, *g c'e*, who; *modh*, manner.

Ramus, *g ramb*, an oar.

Papio, *rapidus*, *rabidus*, *raptus*, *rapax*, *g reub*, tear.

Rectum, *g reachd*, right.

Rex, *rego*, *rectio*, *regnum*, *g righ*, a king.

Re—, prefix, again, *g a ris*, again.

Rebellio, and the following will be found under their simple forms, referred to Gaelic roots:—*reboeo*, *rebello*, *recandeo*, *recano*, *recanto*, *recello*, *receptaculum*, *recepto*, *receptio*, *recingo*, *recipio*, *reclamo*, *reclino*, *recludo*, *recogito*, *recreatio*, *recordor*, *recreo*, *recrementum*, *recreasco*, *recubo*, *recumbo*, *recupero*, *recuro*, *recurvo*, *redardesco*, *reddo*, *redeo*, *redigo*, *redoro*, *redundo*, *reduresco*, *refectio*, *refero*, *reficio*, *refodia*, *refrigeo*, *refrigero*, *rehalo*, *rejicio*, *relatio*, *reluceo*, *remisceo*, *remolior*, *renarro*, *reovo*, *repello*, *reporto*, *represento*, *repuerasco*, *repulso*, *repurgo*, *requiesco*, *rescribo*, *rescco*, *resideo*, *resido*, *resilio*, *resisto*, *respecto*, *respiro*, *restillo*, *restito*, *restitu*, *resto*, *resulto*, *retego*, *retendo*, *retento*, *retineo*, *retorresco*, *retroactus*, *retroeo*, *retrosum*, *revalesco*, *revento*, *revideo*, *reviso*, *revisito*, *revoco*, *revolo*, *revolve*, *revulsio*, *revolutus*.

Repo, *g* crubadh, creeping.
 Rigeo, rigidus, *g* reogh, freeze.
 Rota, rotundas, *g* roth, a wheel.
 Reperio (ex re et pario, Fest.) *g* a ris, again; beir, bear.
 Rupes, *g* reub, tear.
 Retro, a re, *g* a ris, again.
 Rivus, *g* ruith, run, flow.
 Rivulus, *g* ruith; caol, in compos. chaol and pronounced ul.
 Rumpo, *g* reub, tear.
 Rutilus, rutilius, rutili, *g* ruaidh, red.
 Rhetor, through the Greek, *g* radh, speech.
 Rha, a river of Russia, *g* ruith, flow.
 Rhiphæi, mountains of Scythia, *g* reub, tear.
 Rhenus, a river of Germany. Bran is the name of many rivers in the Highlands of Scotland; of one near Dunkeld; also Bran (obsolete,) a mountain torrent.
 The Latin, in adopting a Gaelic word, sometimes prefixes *s*, as *similis* from *amhuil*, strenuus from *treun*; inserts *t* after initial *s*, as *stillo* from *sil*.
 Saccus, *g* sac, a sack.
 Sagitta, *g* saighead, an arrow.
 Sævus, *g* saobh, fierce.
 Sal, *g* sail, salt.
 Sollicitum, *g* seileach, a willow.
 Salio, salax, salebra, salto, saltus, *g* ailt, high.
 Sat, satis, satio, satietas, *g* sath, satiety.
 Satisfacio, *g* sath; achd.
 Satisdo, *g* sath; do, to.
 Scarifico, *g* agor, a rock, achd.
 Scribo, *g* agriobh, write, from *agriob*, a line.
 Sed, ex sedeo*, *g* suidh, sit.
 Se, himself, themselves, *g* esan, himself.
 Se—, prefix, apart, *g* esan, himself.
 Secludo, *g* esan; cleidh, conceal.
 Segrego, *g* esan; greigh, a herd.
 Senatus, senex, *g* sean, old.
 Sedatus, sedeo, sedes, sedo, seator, sido, *g* suidh, sit.
 Septem, *g* seachd; seven.
 Septemviri, *g* seachd; fìr, men.
 Serra, *g* searr, a saw.
 Sex, *g* se, six.
 Siccus, *g* seac, dry.
 Similis, *g* amhuil, like (from Stewart, op. cit.)
 Sine, *g* is e neo, it is not.
 Sincerus, ex sine et cera, *g* ceir, wax.
 Sisto, situs, statio, statim, status, sto, *g* steidhich, establish; stad, stop.
 Solus, solo, *g* leus, light.
 Solstitium, *g* leus; stad.
 Spolio, *g* peal, skin.
 Stillo, *g* sil, a drop.
 Strenuus, *g* treun, bold.
 Spiro, and the *g* spread, incite, are from a lost Gaelic root.
 Specialis, species, specio, spectaculum, } *g* beachd, vision.
 Spectator, specto, spectrum, speculator. }
 Saccus, *g* sugh, juice.
 Sub—, many of the compounds of sub are of Gaelic origin.
 Sum, *g* is mi, I am.
 Super, supra, superbia, *g* os barr, above.

* From Barclay's Sequel to the Diversions of Purley—page 81, London, 1886.

Superacomodo, and the following compounds, are entirely of Gaelic origin:—superaddo, supervolo, surperincondo, superinduo, superscriptus, supersedeo, superstitio.

Secale, *g* seagal, rye.

Securus, *g* socair, ease.

Solatium, *g* solais, comfort.

Sui—, ex. grat. surrectus, *i. e.* suprarectus, *g* os barr, above.

Scateo, *g* sgaith, vomit.

Stagnum, *g* stalag, a pool.

Saline,

Salinia,

Saleni,

Salentini,

Salica,

g sal, salt.

Segobriga, a city of Spain, Sego-briga, *g* burg, a town.

Savo, Scultenna, names of rivers, Scult-enna, *g* amhuin, a river.—*Williams*.

Silva, through the Greek, *g* coille, a word.

Selenium, a river of Achaia, Sel-ennus, *g* amhuin, a river.

Sequana, a river of Gaul, Seq-ana, *g* amhuin.—*Macpherson*.

Taurus, *g* tarbh, a bull.

Tenuis, tenuo, *g* tana, thin.

Tectum, tego, toga, *g* teach; tigh, a horse.

Tenax, tendo, teneo, tenor, tentatio, tentorium, *g* teann, tense.

Tenus,

Ter, *g* tri, three.

Terra, *g* tir, earth; allied to the *g* tior, dry.

Tero, *g* teirig, waste.

Testor, *g* teist, a witness.

Timeo, timidus, *g* tioma, afraid.

Tonitrus, *g* torrunn, thunder.

Torreo, torridus, *g* tior, dry.

Trans, *g* tar, across.

Tres, *g* treas, third; tri, three.

Tresviri, triumviri, *g* tri, three; fir, men.

Triangulus, *g* tri; eallag, a corner.

Triclinium, *g* tri; claon, incline.

Tridens, *g* tri; deud, tooth.

Trimestris, *g* tri; mios, mouth.

Transcribo, and the following compounds, are from the Gaelic:—transdo, transeo, transfero, transfodio, transigo, transilio, transmarinus, transmeo, transpectus, transporto.

Trimodia, *g* tri; modh.

Tribus, tribunus, tributio, *g* treubh, a tribe.

Triremis, *g* tri, three; ramh, an oar.

Tritus, tritura, teror, *g* teirig, consume.

Tristis, *g* tuirseach, melancholy.

Tumor, tumidus, tuber, tumultus, *g* tom, swell.

Tu, tuus, *g* du, thou.

Tum, *g* an t'm, the time.

Turrus, *g* tur, a tower.

Trivium, trivialis, *g* tri, three; uidhe, way.

Tacitus, taceo, *g* tach, silence.

Tyrannus, through the Greek, *g* tighhearn, a lord.

Taurus, a mountain of Asia, *g* torr, a hill.

Taurica, *g* torr.

Taurinum, *g* torr, a hill; beann, a hill; mean, small.

Tauromenon, *g* torr; monadh, a hill.

Tauroscythæ, *g* torr; Scuit, a wandering nation, hence perhaps the name of the Scots.
 Theocritus, through the Greek, *g* Dia, God; ceart, right.
 Theodorus, Theodotus, *g* Dia, do.
 Trimontium, *g* tri, three; monadh, hill.
 Trivia, *g* tri; uidhe.
 Talabrica, a city of Spain, hodie Talavera, Tala-brica, *g* burg, a town.
 Taburnus, a hill of Campania, *g* bar, an eminence.
 Tomarus, a mountain of Epirus, *g* tom, a hill; mor, great.
 Tridentinæ Alpes, *g* tri; deud; alp.
 Tarnæ, a fountain of Lydia, *g* doir (obsolete,) water.
 Tarnæ, a river of Aquitania, *g* doir.
 Tarpeus mōas, *g* torr, a hill; beann, a hill; monadh, a hill.
 Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, on the River Cydnus, *g* doir.
 Tarsius, a river of Troas, *g* doir.
 Tarus, a river of Gaul, *g* doir.
 Tauri, Taurantes, *g* torr, a hill.
 Tearus, a river of Thrace, *g* doir.
 Terias, a river of Sicily, *g* doir.
 Taunus, a mountain in Germany, *g* dun, a hill.
 Thorsus, a river of Sardinia, *g* doir.
 Thornax, a mountain of Argolis, *g* torr, a hill.
 Tomæum, a mountain in Peloponnesus, *g* tom, a hill.
 Trerus, a river in Latium, *g* doir.
 Triton, the name of a river in Bœtia, of another in Africa, and a name for the Nile,
g doir.
 Tritonis, a river of Africa, *g* doir.
 Turias, a river of Spain, *g* doir.
 Turrus, a river of Italy, *g* doir.
 Turulatus, a river of Sarmatia, *g* doir.
 Tripolis, a city of Syria, *g* tri; baile, —.
 Triton, the son of Neptune, *g* doir (obsolete), water.
 The Latin in adopting a Gaelic word sometimes drops initial *v* as *volvo* from *aill*.
 Vadum, vado, *g* uidhe, a way.
 Vanus, *g* faoin, vain.
 Valens, valetudo, valeo, *g* fallain, strong.
 Vates, vaticinor, *g* faidh, a prophet.
 Velamen, velatus, vellus, velo, velum, villus, villosus, *g* feileadh, a covering.
 Vellifico, *g* feileadh; achd.
 Vellivolans, *g* feileadh; aile.
 Verbum, *g* briathar, a word.
 Vesper, *g* feasgar, evening.
 Ve—, a prefix, signifying little, ex. grat, vesanus,* *g* beag, small.
 Via, viaticum, *g* uidhe, a way.
 Viginti, *g* fichead, twenty.
 Villa, *g* baile, a town; a farm-house and outhouses are in Scotland called a town.
 Vinum, *g* fion, wine.
 Vir, *g* fear, a man.—*Stewart*, op. cit.
 Vita, *g* beatha, life.
 Virtus, *g* feart, virtue.
 Vitium, *g* baath, vile.
 Volans, volito, volo, *g* aile, air.
 Votum, voveo, *g* boid, a vow.
 Vocabulum, vocalis, voco, vox, *g* focal, a word; from a lost Gaelic root.
 Vocifero, *g* focal; beir, carry.
 Viridis, *g* fear, grass.

* From Williams in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb., vol. xiii, part 1, page 64; 1836.

Videa, *g* beachd, vision; faic, see.

Vulgus, *g* bolg, the bulk.

Volvo, *g* aill, a turn.

Veresis, name of a river, Ver-esis, *g* uisge, water.

The Latin in adopting a Gaelic word sometimes drops initial *f*, as *urgeo* from *fearg*, *uro* from *tior*.

Ulna, *g* uilean, the elbow.

Ululo, *g* iolach, a shout.

—ula, a termination of diminutives, *g* caol, in composit. pronounced *ul*.

Umbilicus, *g* iomlag, the navel.

—uncula, a termination of double diminutives, *g* mean, mbean, an, small; caol, chaol, ol, little.

Unanimus, *g* aon, one; anam, soul.

Unctus, *g* ungadh, anointing.

Unda, undulatus, *g* onadh, a wave.

Unguis, uncus, *g* ioug, a nail.

Ungula, *g* iong; caol.

Undeceni, *g* aon; de; deich.

—um, a termination of adverbs, signifying manner, ex. grat. clanculum, *g* modh, manner.

Ulmus, *g* dūm, the elm.

Urgeo, *g* fearg, anger.

Uro, *g* tior, dry.

Uter, *g* eadar, betwixt.

Unus, unitas, *g* aon, one.

Uti, *g* sud, that.

Unigena, *g* aon; gin, beget.

Uniformis, *g* aon; corn, a horn.

From the evidence now given it appears probable that the origin of the Latin language and of the Roman people was chiefly Celtic, the proof of their German origin in the work of Jaekel being less in amount than what is given in the preceding pages; almost the only other source to which they can be attributed, namely, the Greek, fails in providing parentage for one half of the Latin tongue, and the Greek roots from which some have derived the other half, may, for the most part, be shewn to be from the Celtic.

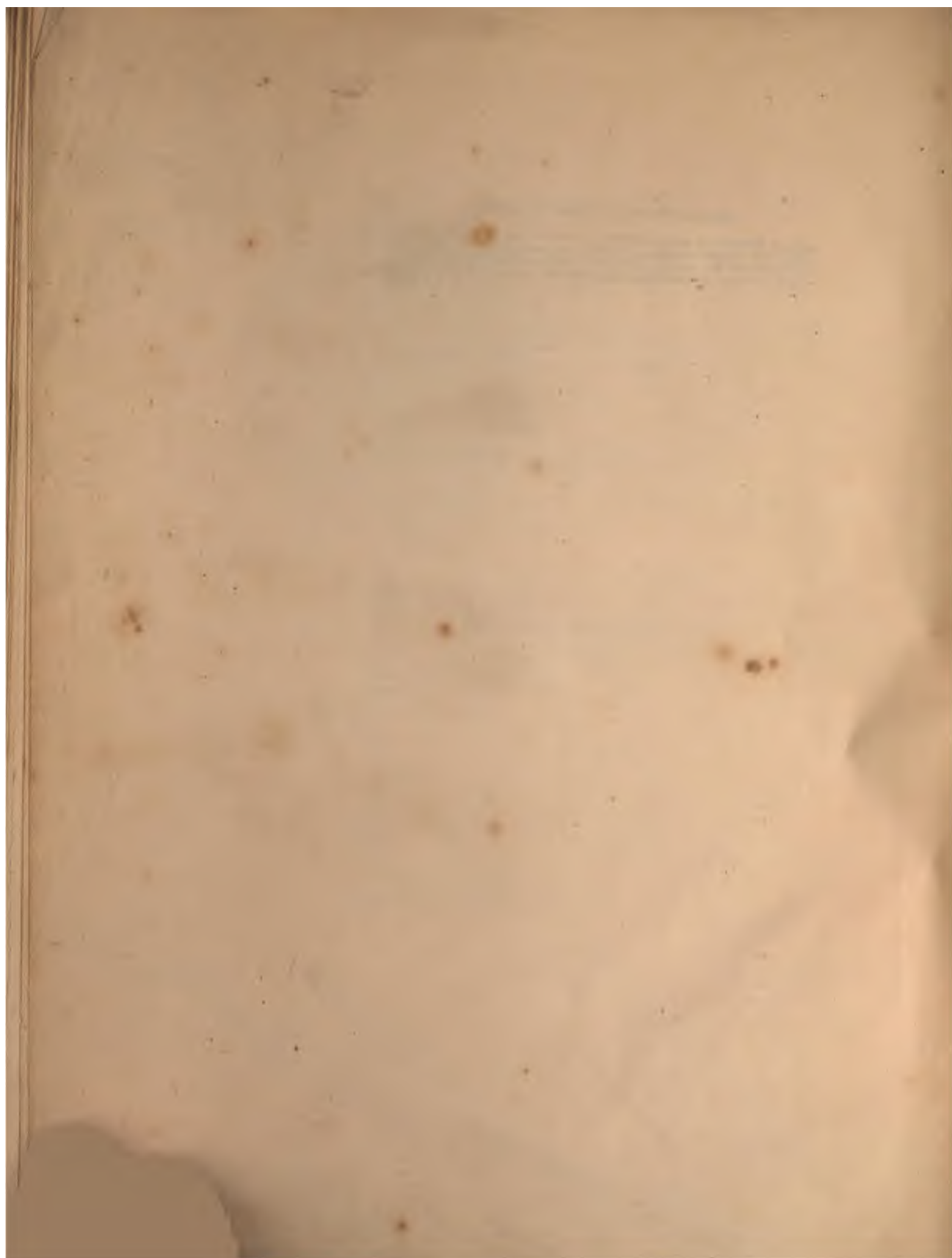
The proofs of their Celtic origin would likely be made more numerous by introducing examples from the Irish, Welsh, and other branches of Celtic, the instances given being taken from one of the dialects only of that ancient language.

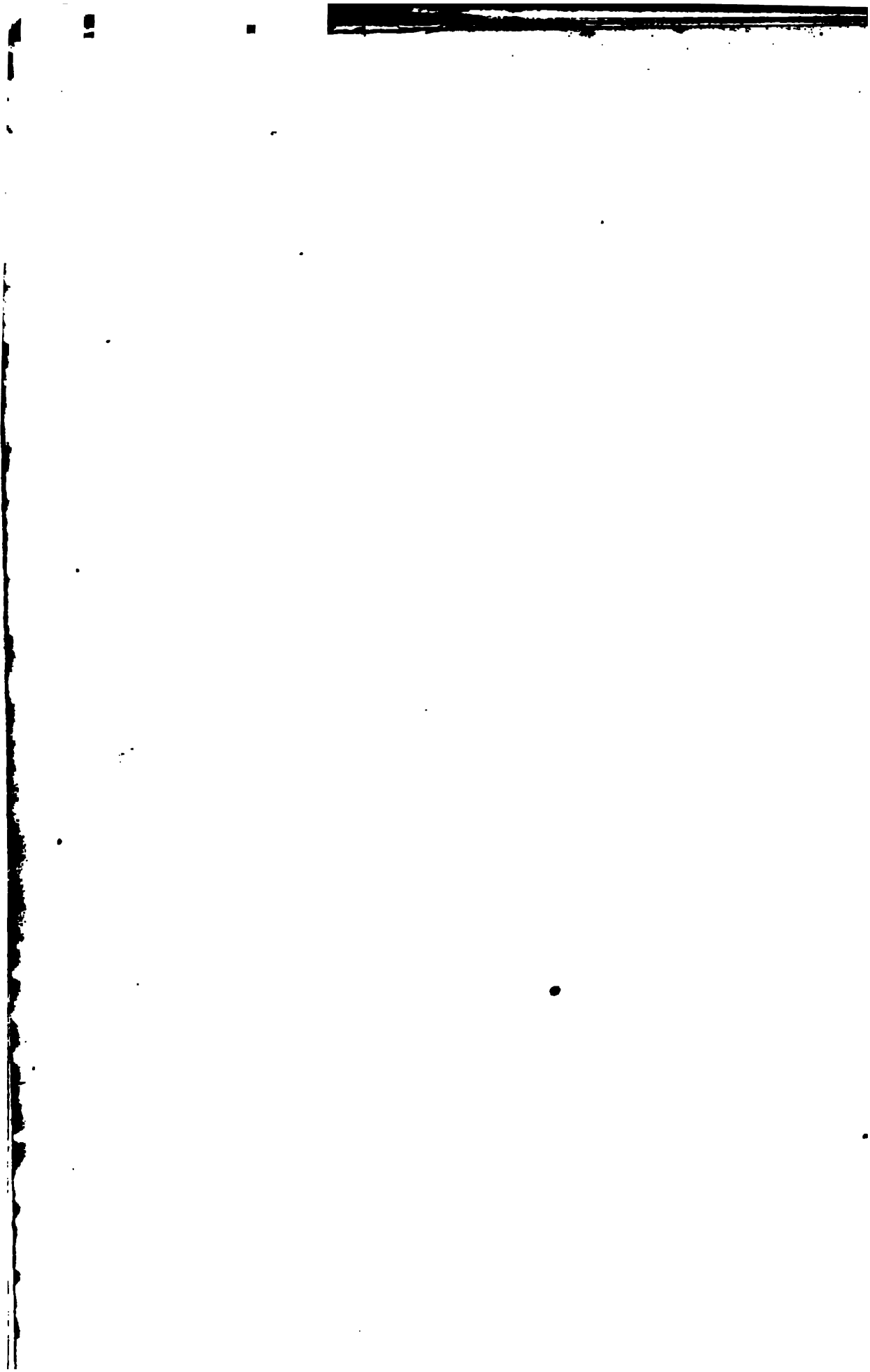
I have made similar researches regarding the Greek, and have found in it likewise considerable resemblance to the Celtic.

In retiring from the small stage of this short Essay, it becomes me to acknowledge the external aid of which I have made use; in the *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*, compiled by Mr. Mackintosh, Dr. Mackay, of Dunoon, and others, I found a mine of comparative philology, though of some of the cognates I thought the relationship not proven; Stewart's Gaelic Grammar gives eight or nine etymological references, and Archdeacon Williams has published in the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Ed.*, two learned and original papers, which I have often quoted.

Besides the application of philological inquiries to speak for the origin, descent and alliances of nations, when there is no other evidence in existence, and to prove to infidels, who will not receive the Mosaic testimony, that the whole human race is descended from Adam, *grammaticæ est ars, necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus, dulcis*

secretorum comes, et quæ vel sola omni studiorum genere plus habet operis, quam ostentationis. Ne quis tanquam parva fastidiat grammaticæ elementa quia interiora velut sacri hujus adeuntibus apparebit multa rerum subtilitas, quæ non modo acuerè ingenia puerilia, sed exercere altissimam quoque eruditionem ac scientiam possit.—*Quintilian.*

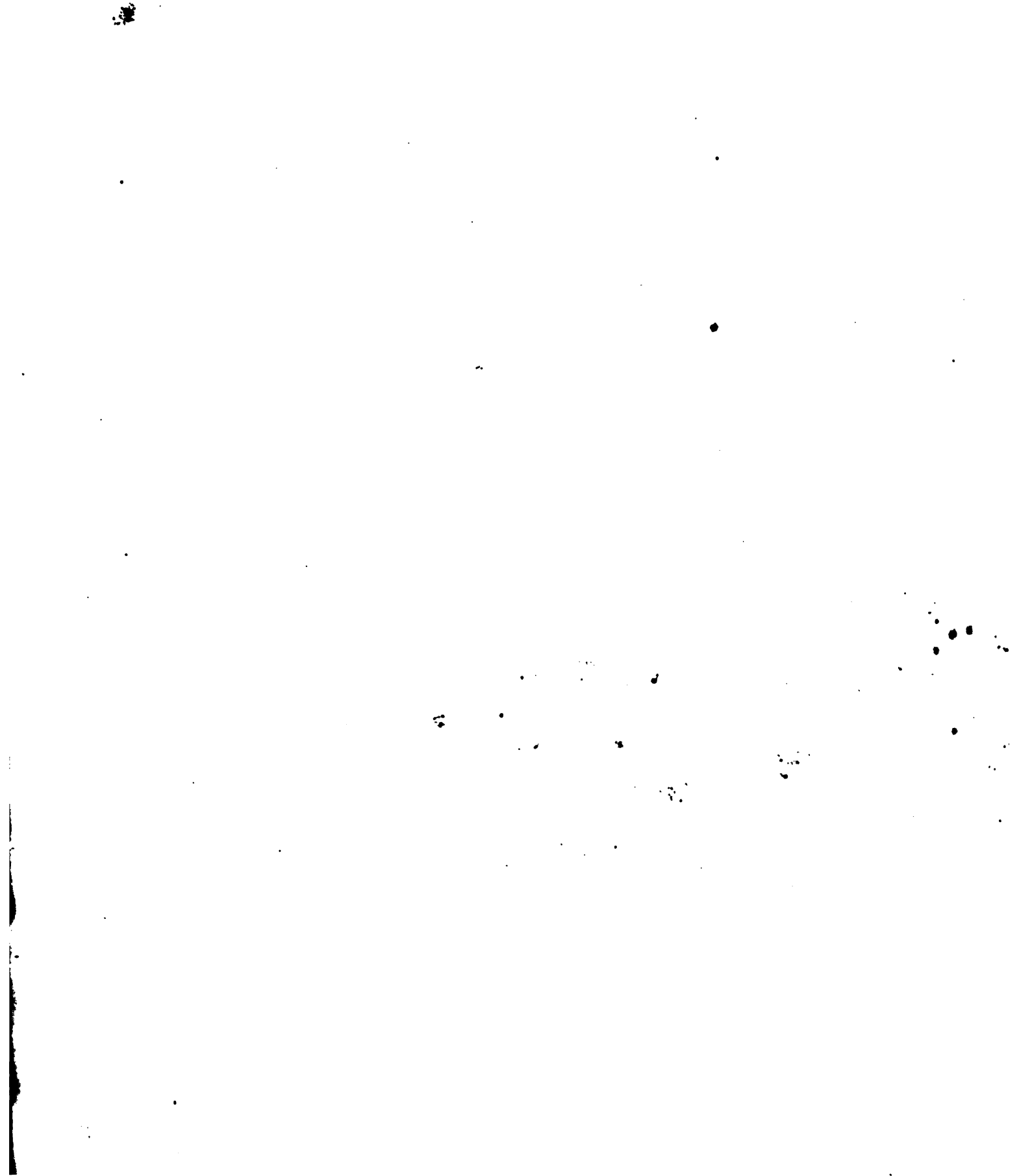






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